# HIGH-SPEED RAIL AUTHORITY MONTHLY MEETING TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

FRESNO CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS

FRESNO CITY HALL

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### APPEARANCES

## BOARD MEMBERS

- Mr. Dan Richard, Chair
- Mr. Tom Richards, Vice Chair
- Ms. Lynn Schenk, Vice Chair
- Mr. Richard Frank
- Mr. Jim Hartnett
- Ms. Katherine Perez-Estolano
- Ms. Thea Selby

### STAFF

- Mr. Jeff Morales, Chief Executive Officer
- Mr. Thomas Fellenz, Esq., Legal Counsel
- Mr. Jim Andrew, Assistant Chief Counsel
- Mr. Andrew Bane, Program Management Team, Environmental Manager
- Ms. Diana Gomez, Central Valley Regional Director
- Mr. Mark Mc Loughlin, Director of Environmental Services
- Ms. Janice Neibel, Board Clerk

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### PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Good morning, everybody. We're going to resume now the meeting that we commenced yesterday. We recessed last night after the public comment period closed. And this is a continuation of that meeting.

We are going to be asking our staff to brief the Board on their review of issues that were raised in the public comment session yesterday. And then the Board will deliberate on both the adoption of the environmental documents and the adoption of and the question of the adoption of the project itself.

Before we do that, I see that we're graced this morning by the presence of Fresno's Mayor, the Honorable Ashley Swearengin. And thank you very much, Mayor, for providing these facilities to us today.

MAYOR SWEARENGIN: Welcome.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Thank you so much.

With that, Mr. Morales, I don't know how you'd like to have the staff proceed this morning. But I'll ask you to turn -- before I do, I have an important announcement and everybody should thank the Mayor because, once again, parking meters are relaxed today. Whatever that means. And so --

(Applause)

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Thank you, Mayor, and the city of Fresno for helping to accommodate public participation in this. So nobody should have to run out and feed the parking meters. Yesterday, we had some of the Board members doing that. So I think we're good.

Mr. Morales.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER MORALES: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Last night, after the conclusion of the comment period, I identified a number of the key themes that came out of the comments that we felt it was important to report back on to the Board this morning for discussion and deliberation. And we have those prepared for you and the Board can ask any additional questions it has on those issues. But we'll walk through the specific things that we identified last night and then turn to the Board for deliberations.

So we'll start with Diana on some of the specific impacts.

CENTRAL VALLEY REGIONAL DIRECTOR GOMEZ: Good morning, Chairman Richard, Board members.

So yesterday there was several issues that were brought up. I'm going to start -- before I go into the staff response to some of the issues, I want to talk about one issue that was raised was this appraisal process.

That individual's property is located within the Merced to Fresno section. I'm going to talk about our appraisal process before I go into some of the other details related to the Fresno to Bakersfield document.

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So it was requested in terms of the appraisal process. We sent out notice of decisions to appraise. Ιt also instructs the property owners that we'd like to meet with them to talk to them about their property, their operation. Exactly what happens specifically. In this case, it was a business. How the business operates. then once that information is gathered, the appraiser goes off and puts together an appraisal. In some cases, when a property owner chooses not to meet with the appraiser, then the appraiser determines the method they're going to use to come up with that appraisal based on information they've been able to gather through city documents or other information that may be on record about that business.

At that time, once the appraisal is completed, it goes through a series of review processes within the Authority, within DGS. And once we get an approved appraisal, we then reach out to that property owner and let them know that we'd like to come out and provide them with a first written offer.

At that time, we provide to the property owner

the appraisal, the method that was used to come to that dollar amount, and answer any questions and also provide them with their rights. And one of those rights is that anybody can choose to have their own appraiser do another appraisal. And we pay for that up to a maximum of \$5,000.

Now, yesterday the gentleman mentioned, I don't want to get my own appraisal. I want you to fix your appraisal. That is part of the process, part of the negotiations process. So at that time, the property owner has the right to tell us you did not include this portion of the property. You did not include this piece of the operations.

And so then we take that into consideration. And we can then go back and revise the appraisal and then come back out. So it's at that time once we present the first written offer, that's wherein the negotiation starts. That's kind of a summary of the appraisal process.

Ms. Schenk had a question. But just to clarify. Our entire right-of-way process -- the entire process of identifying parcels and then going through the process of ultimately acquiring them is governed under federal and State laws that are the same laws and rules that apply to every other public agency. So we're not inventing a new process here. As part of the things Diana will talk about

are all steps that are common to the public acquisition process.

In addition, it's not just within the Authority's means. We have to go through the State Public Works Board as well as the State Department of General Services to get approvals for appraised values to be able to make offers and to go through the entire process. So just want to reinforce and make sure the Board understands that process is one that has been long established and we're following the same procedures.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Commissioner.

BOARD MEMBER SCHENK: On the appraisal, where do we come up with the \$5,000 reimbursement? Having just gone through some appraisals myself, I think the gentleman was correct. It is a lot more than five. But is that -- where did that number come from?

CENTRAL VALLEY REGIONAL DIRECTOR GOMEZ: That's a standard fee that is used. Other State agencies use that same fee or -- Tom, if you'd like to.

LEGAL COUNSEL FELLENZ: It's a State law.

BOARD MEMBER SCHENK: By law.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER MORALES: And as

Ms. Gomez pointed out, throughout the process property

owners retain their rights to not only receive the

provision, but to take whatever course they feel is

necessary should they not agree with the value.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Just one last thing on this before we move onto the comments on the CEQA documents itself. I appreciate Ms. Gomez talking about the appraisal process, because Mr. Hernandez raised that question yesterday. Recently, I had the occasion to question the staff about how we're doing on the land acquisition in Merced to Fresno area. One of the things I was very gratified to hear is at least so far less than ten percent of the interactions from land owners are even taking any step towards eminent domain. And if you look at a comparison with Caltrans, on average, 23 percent of the land they acquire when Caltrans does a road expansion is through the eminent domain process. Right now, we're running at about 90 percent land acquisition through bilateral agreements with land owners.

And so I think in terms of one marker of the sensitivity with which the staff has been proceeding in working with affected land owners, that's certainly gave me some comfort. We'd like that number to be 100 percent. But I think it shows that we're off to a pretty good start. So its to commend Mr. Morales and staff for the way they've been approaching this.

CENTRAL VALLEY REGIONAL DIRECTOR GOMEZ: Now we will talk about the issues that were raised yesterday. So

the team deliberated late into the -- actually, into the morning -- what someone told me it was morning following the Board meeting yesterday -- and to come up with some key issues -- to address some of the key issues that were raised. Several of the members of the team will be providing the findings, and I will start with those that dealt with specific impacts to properties.

So yesterday, property owners raised specific questions on impacts to their property. And our team is prepared to provide an update.

For the past year and a half, we have met with owners along both alignments, where there was a preferred alignment or not the preferred alignment. And we will continue to meet with those property owners. We met with them at our request and in some cases their request. So we will continue to meet with them to address their request.

The first one is the Machado dairy. And when we had met with Kings County -- and Chairman, you were there, they had asked about the dairies and the impacts of the dairies. And then we did actually analyze all of the dairy impacts. So dairy impacts have been extensively studied through impacts that impact the agriculture as well as the economic impacts to the dairy industry.

In most instances, dairy impacts to the dairy

operations may be limited to effluent fields and supporting irrigation facilities. In some cases, the county had mentioned, well, you're not impacting the dairy, but you're impacting their effluent ponds which may be two miles away.

What we will be allowing is -- and this is one of the questions that kept coming up is what will be allowed under our right-of-way. We will be installing irrigation utility crosses below our right-of-way. And so the transmission of dairy effluence may be perpetrated to several parcel remnants. This is one of the mitigation measures we will be offering. This will significantly reduce the loss of effluent field acreages. So in this case of that dairy, we are impacting their effluent field.

As far as permitting was concerned, because this was another issue that was raised at the Kings County meeting, the Authority will work individually with each impacted dairy to help them acquire new or revised permits related to their operations. This practice is described in the agricultural session project of the design features.

The other one, Bakers Commodity, was not here, but a person brought up the issue of the Bakers Commodity. We have met with the management of Bakers Commodity in the plant in Hanford on several occasions. We actually went

with them two weeks ago to discuss our response to their comments. And we discussed the potential project impacts and methods to mitigate those impacts. Bakers Commodities has agreed that the Authority can reconfigure facilities on their property so that the project will not impact their operation and the plant can remain in operation at its existing location.

The other was the Cooper Brothers Farming operation east of Corcoran. Their comment was overcrossing the Avenue 144 and State Route 43 will create substantial impacts to their farming operation. The overcrossings referred are associated with the BNSF alignment, which is not a preferred alignment. The recommended alternative is the Corcoran bypass which does require these overcrossings. As a result, our project will only require an 80-foot to 100-foot strip through their property.

Further, because the alignment will be elevated through part of their property, they will be able to access both sides of the alignment under the viaduct. We have met with the Coopers and explained that overcrossing would not be required with the preferred alignment.

The other comment was about Avenue 144, which is the main commute route to Corcoran State Prison and that closing 144 would impact traffic in that area. We will

not be closing Avenue 144 because our facility will be on a viaduct. So it is not going to be closed as part of the Corcoran bypass.

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The other was Hanson Farms. Why are there three overcrossings in three miles? In our response, in the initial design phase, the number of overcrossings is determined by traffic volumes on individual roads. As a project progresses through the final design phase, local jurisdictions may allow for the omission of overcrossings that they believe are unnecessary. His other comment was are current land values accurately reflected in the project budget. The cost of mitigation and property acquisition is included in the cost estimate for the Fresno to Bakersfield section. It is summarized in chapter five of the document. All cost estimates are developed in a 2010 base year book dollars and then escalated per the actual and projected escalation rates provided by KPNG, a U.S. audit tax and advisory services. The cost estimate for Fresno to Bakersfield section is consistent with this methodology.

The other was PFF Farms, which is Hormel. Avenue 120 overcrossing significantly impacts Hormel's effluent disposal field. That was their comment. We have met with Hormel Foods three times over the last year, and we understand the issues described by the operations manager.

We have also met with Tulare County to discuss options for modifying the plant overcrossing to minimize economic harm to this business related to their displaced disposal area. Option to modify the plant overcrossing can be done within the environmental footprint evaluated in the document.

The county is supportive of these efforts, and we will continue to work with Hormel and Tulare County. Any loss of disposal area will be compensated at fair market value.

Their other comment was that our main line impacts their feed meal located adjacent to the BNSF tracks south of Avenue 110. The alignment does result in a total take of that subject facility. As indicated in volume four responses to comment, we will work with Hormel to ensure the owner receives just compensation for project damage. Furthermore, Authority staff has committed to assist them in finding the site for relocation of the mill. The Authority has established a track record here in Fresno County with successfully assisting business relocations. We believe we can continue these efforts as the project moves south into Kings County, Tulare, and Kern County.

The final one is the Kit Carson School District.

The relocations within the Kit Carson Elementary School

District will result in the potential loss of an estimated

nine students out of 448 enrolled. The school is outside the one-half mile study area for schools and is not within the area subject to impacts with our proposed project.

We did meet with the school district on March 9th in 2011 and soon thereafter hosted a public information meeting located on the Kit Carson campus in May of 2011. That drew nearly 100 individuals. In addition, Kit Carson has been notified and provided copies of the materials upon release of the draft document, the revised draft document and the final document.

Those are the individual impacts to property owners. Now we're going to turn it over to Mark who will address some of the technical issues.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Before you do, I'll just ask Board members if they have any questions of Ms. Gomez.

I just have to say that was an encouraging report I think in terms of context for some of those impacts.

But in any case, other Board members, questions? Vice Chair Richards.

VICE CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Diana, I just wanted to clarify one thing. From the very outset as we've traveled through the southern part of the valley with regards specifically to the dairies and as Mr. Machado indicated yesterday, I think he

was on the first trip that I had along with the Fukudas.

One of the big issues that has always been stated is not only the impacts to their property, but the ability to have their businesses relicensed. So I think you mentioned that briefly if I heard that correctly a while ago. That was one of the real challenges. So even if we're dealing with their effluent concern that they had raised to us with regards to having air operations relicensed, did you address that or can you address that in your comments?

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Just to supplement that, my understanding is that that even if they have their effluent field, if they lose acreage, they may be limited under other regulations from having a number of head of cattle based on the land they have. I think that's what you're referring to.

VICE CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Well, I'm referring to what had been stated to us also. Is would it really shut their operations down? I think that's clearly what we're trying to avoid here.

met with some of the regulatory agencies around the dairies to try to figure out how we can minimize those impacts. And so we feel confident that we will be able to do that. And working with those regulatory agencies and

ensuring that their permits are reissued or modified.

VICE CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay. And obviously you will stay in close contact with those dairy farmers who are being impacted.

CENTRAL VALLEY REGIONAL DIRECTOR GOMEZ: Right. Not only with the dairy. Anybody along the alignment now that you have the preferred alignment, we are more than happy to come out and meet with them and discuss the impacts and determine how we can minimize those.

VICE CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And especially those whose business is impacted by reducing productivity or eliminating any operations to the extent they can so they don't have licensing for some period of time.

CENTRAL VALLEY REGIONAL DIRECTOR GOMEZ: That's correct.

VICE CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Great. Thank you.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER MORALES: Just a brief follow-up to that.

These kinds of operational impacts are very critical obviously looking at these. And I think we heard comments yesterday from particularly farmers in Wasco-Shafter about how we had worked together with them to address very much those kind of issues and how both alignment decisions and other issues were taken into account. It's not just about looking at physical impact

to the properties, the physical effects, but also the operational needs as they move forward. So that has been dealt with here, but is an ongoing part of the process as well.

VICE CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Other questions? Okay. Thank you, Ms. Gomez.

Mr. McLoughlin, good morning.

DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES MC LOUGHLIN:

Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Board members. Mark -
CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Try to speak as closely to

the microphone as possible.

DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES MC LOUGHLIN:
Director of Environmental Services for the Authority.

I'm going to follow up Diana's topic with one topic, the Fresno Chinatown cultural resource questions yesterday. I also wanted to make sure the Board members were provided our staff response that was our summary of what we're providing you today. We also have that back in the outside foyer for the public to view also.

First off, the Fresno Chinatown section of the project is part of the original alignment and overlaps between the previously approved Merced-Fresno section of the project and the Fresno to Bakersfield section. Both of these documents look at the Fresno station and provide

context to continuity in the analysis. For cultural resources, the Fresno-Bakersfield documents referred the reader to the Merced-Fresno analysis. We also structured its compliance with Section 106 with the National Historic Preservation Act so it will be in compliance to the section where impacts will occur. In this case, the Merced to Fresno section, not in the Fresno to Bakersfield section where the impacts information is provided for context and that continuity.

For the Merced to Fresno Section 106 process, we have reached out to communicate with the Chinatown revitalization organization during the process and invited its organization to be part of our memorandum of agreement for the Merced-Fresno section. Until this date, we have not got a response from this organization. For the Merced to Fresno Section 106 process, the Authority has continued to keep the Chinatown revitalization organization informed regardless and will continue to work with them through the process.

So those conclude my comments on the Chinatown section.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Questions on that?
Ms. Perez-Estolano.

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ-ESTOLANO: Mark, in terms of reaching out to the group that was represented yesterday,

we're referring to the same group, the young man who came in and said, you know, we're available, but we haven't had any contact with the Authority; is that correct?

DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES MC LOUGHLIN:

I'm not sure that's correct. Maybe Diana could comment on
that. She's been in personal meetings with them.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: I think it's Mr. Brown's team.

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ-ESTOLANO: I just wrote his comments down. I didn't write his name down. Is that the same person?

CENTRAL VALLEY REGIONAL DIRECTOR GOMEZ: It was the same person. But we have met with him more than once. And we did participate in a forum that they put together, a panel. And several of us participated in that effort.

We've also met with them regarding Chinatown and, you know, what it means to them. And so we have been keeping them informed of what we've been doing in Chinatown and providing them the opportunity to comment on every step before we started the archeological digs. So we did give them the opportunity.

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ-ESTOLANO: So there is just a misunderstanding or something between his experience and what our efforts have been?

CENTRAL VALLEY REGIONAL DIRECTOR GOMEZ: If you

want to call it a misunderstanding. But I'm not sure if he understands that that section was covered under the Merced to Fresno environmental document.

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ-ESTOLANO: Because it is important. And the Chinatown history here in Fresno is critically important to the work that we do. And obviously, it is the -- I think, for me, one of the most important parts of the early work we've been doing on this.

CENTRAL VALLEY REGIONAL DIRECTOR GOMEZ: The city of Fresno has also participated in every one of those meetings as well. The city has been there and provided their concerns and their input, and we feel we've been addressing them adequately.

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ-ESTOLANO: Thank you.

DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES MC LOUGHLIN:
Thank you. I'd like to introduce Andrew Bane of the
Program Management Team from a technical perspective. I
want to let the Board members know we have technical
expertise for any questions you may have that we may not
be able to answer. So Andrew.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT TEAM ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER BANE: Thank you, Mark.

Good morning, Chairman Richard, Board members.

I'm Andrew Bane with the Program Management Team,

Environmental Manager. I will be discussing two topics today that were brought up in yesterday's meeting.

The first is environmental justice. A person testified that there were new significant impacts identified in the Chapter 6 of the Environmental Impact Report, Environmental Impact Statement. This is correct.

New text was provided in Chapter 6, but no new significant impacts were identified. Chapter 6 is the significant and unavoidable impacts caused by the project. The Federal Railroad Administration is responsible for evaluating the project for environmental justice concerns. And between the revised draft and the final in response to comments on the environmental justice section, it was reorganized in Chapter 3 in order to more clearly define what environmental justice communities are receiving the significant impacts.

As a result of that, reorganization to clarify the impacts, the conclusions were brought from Chapter 3 into Chapter 6. So while, yes, it's new text, there are not new impacts. The impacts in the mitigation for those impacts are identified in Chapter 3. So really, Chapter 6 is just a modification to the text to reflect the clarification in chapter three. I hope that's clear. It's kind of confusing sometimes.

Also related to environmental justice, a concern

was brought up about Census data and how it was used. The 2000 Census data was used to draw a base line for environmental justice communities. A half-mile buffer was drawn from the alignment and station areas and the 2000 Census data were used to identify what we thought were environmental justice communities. Given that the project started in 2009 before the 2010 data were available, those maps were sent to the local experts along the alignment and near the stations. And we asked them to tell us are these environmental justice communities -- can you give us input on what environmental justice communities were not included or we're missing? That information was provided back. Our maps were revised in order to identify those environmental justice communities so that we could compare the impacts on those communities against the impacts on the referenced communities.

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So it was slightly incorrect that we did not apply or that it was a misunderstanding about how we applied the 2000 data in defining the environmental justice communities.

One other point of clarification about the Census data that you should understand between the revised draft and the final, Census data was not used for the evaluation of noise impacts and displacements. Those were conducted on a parcel by parcel basis. So where we have actual

physical impacts, we have a project level evaluation of those impacts.

Are there any questions about socioeconomics, environmental justice? Yes, Mr. Frank.

BOARD MEMBER FRANK: I appreciate your comments and I was concerned about some of the testimony that we received yesterday.

I believe environmental justice is an enormously important concern as we go forward with this project. And obviously those problems have been endemic here in the valley for many years before we got here. And I'm satisfied based on the analysis and the document and elsewhere that hopefully as a result of this high speed rail project that we will be part of the solution to that long-term problem not exacerbating. I don't think that's the case.

I want to commend staff for their sensitivity to that issue and what they're doing. Prospectively, you mentioned Census tracts. That reminded me one of the sister agencies, the California Environmental Protection Agency, has done some pioneering work here in terms of looking at environmental justice inequities and communities. And their product, Cal Enviroscreen, has just come up with a modification to really refine the data which had previously been done throughout the state by ZIP

codes and reduced to Census tracts. And while it's still in draft form, that revised version I think is a very important tool that we and other State agencies can and should use to identify the communities that are most sensitive both here in the Sacramento Valley and elsewhere.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Ms. Perez-Estolano.

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ-ESTOLANO: Good morning. I'm kind of confused. So the project was initiated in 2009. So that's why 2000 Census data was used initially?

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT TEAM ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER
BANE: As a base line.

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ-ESTOLANO: Correct. But now that the project has advanced. And was there an opportunity to update the data with the 2010 Census?

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT TEAM ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER

BANE: The data was updated.

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ-ESTOLANO: Was updated.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT TEAM ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER
BANE: As it became available, data from the California
Employment Development Department, the Department of
Finance, and the American Communities Survey single year
estimates were applied to project what the Census data
would be. And when we looked at recently published
demographic and economic reports, it corroborates the

projections that were used for the analysis of impacts.

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ-ESTOLANO: The communities that would have the greatest impact -- economic impact you would have seen it more clearly 2010 data after the recession?

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT TEAM ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER
BANE: Right. And then also it was direct communication
with the experts in the local areas so that the numbers
were backed up by people that are in the communities.

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ-ESTOLANO: I understand that the Census information kind of was rolling, that you got some numbers and then later you got other numbers so it staggered.

I would echo my colleague that we need to actually use the tools that are being developed by the State in terms of Enviroscreen.

It's also my understanding that there may be some interest in linking potential funding with red zones on the Enviroscreen that there is an interest to direct efforts to focus on those communities. So if that's a tool the State may be using, I suggest highly that we actually jump in front of that moving train. Because it is -- I think there is -- I know a bad joke. But it is something I think that the State is invested in leveraging. So I echo Mr. Frank.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Thank you. Other questions? Okay.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT TEAM ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER BANE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Mr. Bane, thank you.

ASSISTANT CHIEF COUNSEL ANDREW: He can't leave yet. Good morning, Chair Richard and Board members. And Jim Andrew, Assistant Chief Counsel for the Authority.

I want to talk about a couple items, but I need Andrew for one of them. One of the issues raised yesterday was about from the city of Bakersfield mentioned some 4F and 6F issues in the city of Bakersfield. Andrew is going to talk a little bit about the substance behind them, and I'll make a comment about the legal technicality of those issues Bakersfield raised.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Mr. Andrew, I think we know what 4F and 6F refer to. But for the audience, you can take a second and make sure everybody understands what those are.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT TEAM ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER

BANE: Section 4F is a federal regulation that is for the

Department of Transportation Act that limited the federal

transportation agencies from impacting parks, cultural

resources, and wildlife refugees. So if there are

alternatives that --

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Maybe some wildlife refugees out there. Mostly they like to stay in the refuges.

(Laughter)

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT TEAM ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER

BANE: So if there is a reasonable alternative that avoids impacting those three categories, then the transportation agency is compelled to select that alternative.

In Bakersfield, there are several section 4F properties. These are common to all three alignments in Bakersfield. And so there is no alternative to avoid them.

Bakersfield continues to say that we're having an impact on a 6F property. 6F refers to money that's given in a grant form to public agencies for developing parks.

And the city of Bakersfield did receive section 4F grants, one in 1989 and another in 1990.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: 6F.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT TEAM ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER

BANE: 6F grants in '89 and '90. They used these funds to build Yokuts Park, which is a small picnic area type park in the Kern River Parkway. It's distinct. It has an area boundary to it. It was improved and it's maintained. This park facility is about 1200 feet from the closest alignment. We do not impact that park. The city has not

provided us with any evidence that it has any other section 6F park in that area.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Okay.

ASSISTANT CHIEF COUNSEL ANDREW: I did want to open with this issue because of course it's important, but these are federal issues that are not actually legally technically relevant to the CEQA adequacy before you today. They are federal laws that govern the FRA's approval of the EIS and the record decision they will be making sometime in the near future. We have dealt with them, as Mr. Bane talked about. But they are strictly federal issues and deal with the adequacy of their process, not the CEQA process that we put before you here today.

So I want to talk about the remaining items and just to remind the Board and the public, we're talking largely from the staff response document. I believe all Board members have. Copies are on the back table for the public as well. I'm not sure if he mentioned that to be sure.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER MORALES: It's posted online.

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ-ESTOLANO: It's on the website.

ASSISTANT CHIEF COUNSEL ANDREW: I'm not sure it

has hit yet. But it's in the process.

So I wanted to address four remaining issues. The first is the issue of valley fever that was raised yesterday in a few of the public comments. Valley fever is related to fugitive dust emissions. And the environmental document deals with fugitive dust and includes measures that are recommended by the California Department of Public Health to reduce fugitive dust. It's fugitive dust that leads to or can lead to valley fever.

So it's really a dust that is the issue. And the EIR addresses dust by having specific design features and mitigation measures to deal with reducing the amount of dust, and it comes in a couple different ways. We have suspended construction when wind speeds reach 25 miles an hour. Keeping construction areas watered to limit the fugitive dust. Washing trucks and equipment as they're leaving. Also mentioned that I think it came up yesterday that we have an air quality mitigation measure which we'll be entering into an agreement with the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District to offset the emissions from the project to a net zero level, and that includes fugitive dust that will be generated by earth moving.

So -- and the actual draft agreement for the first construction segment that we're working for now Construction Package 1A and 1B actually includes language

that says, "The district shall use reasonable efforts to prioritize owners and operations of pollution source equipment that will lead to these offsets located as close as possible geographically to the actual areas of the construction."

So if there is a diesel irrigation pump that's going to get replaced in a construction line that will be prioritized over diesel irrigation pump that's 30 miles away from the construction site. So there will be an offset of a fugitive dust through the VARA agreement and if there is prioritization do it in proximity to the actual construction.

We also are going to be recommending or are recommending inclusion of a few additional protection measures for construction workers. This again comes from the California Department of Public Health to add four additional measures. And we can go through that in more detail when we get to the project approval here in a few minutes. But we are recommending inclusion of four additional measures, and they're on page one of the staff response at the bottom of the first page.

There's also a construction health and safety plan required in our health and safety portion of the EIR Chapter 3.11, safety and security. And we'll be recommending revising the design feature to require the

four items mentioned there to focus on protection for workers who are actually going to be working on the project.

The next item I wanted to talk about is
Bakersfield's suggestion or request that there be an
inclusion in the Board's approval resolution -- and we'll
get to that later -- approval resolution of the project
specifying that the Authority will not approve any project
south of 7th Standard Road without a 60-day written
notification to the city of Bakersfield. And just wanted
to point out that staff is supportive of that inclusion.
We can go through how that would get included later.

The third item I wanted to mention is the issue raised yesterday about the Volume 6 of the EIR and the letters that were omitted from the final EIR was published on the website on April 18th.

Some background is that CEQA actually does not require release to the public of a issuance of the final EIR. What CEQA requires is a strict matter that comments are responded to in writing for the agency and the Board's information and purposes and that public agencies who issue -- who submit a comment letter receive a proposed response to their comment a minimum of ten days prior to the Board's certification of the EIR. That's the minimum CEQA requirement.

And that requirement was met by the publication of the final EIR on April 18th. And then there were about 35 letters that were inadvertently not included in that publication on the 18th. Two of those letters were from public agencies, and those were sent out via overnight mail to those agencies the week of the 21st of April. I think they were sent out on the 24th to meet that ten-day requirement. Was a matter of CEQA requirement we are fully in compliance with everything that needed to be done in terms of the final EIR.

The details as to what happens is in your response document. It was just a clerical error in that they were -- when letters were received, a received stamp came in after the end of the comment period. Those were inadvertent -- even though they were postmarked within the comment period, those 35 letters that were received after the comment period, even though postmarked before. It was a line drawn inadvertently to put those on the late side of the line and they should have been on the on-time side of the line. That's why they got omitted from the April 18th notification of the EIR.

As soon as we discovered that issue, we corrected it by development of the Volume 6, which was completed on May 2nd. And the Board I think was sent an e-mail notifying of its availability and it was posted on the

website.

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And the last item I wanted to talk about is some of the comment that came up yesterday about inadequate time to review the final EIR. And I think it goes back to what I said a moment ago, which is that there is no actual, strictly speaking, a legal obligation under CEQA for a public review comment period time on the final EIR is the comment period is the draft EIR stages. And then the staff's obligation to -- in writing is to round out the information in the final EIR for the Board's consideration and information so that the Board is adequately informed of the potential environmental consequences of the project, should the Board or the lead agency of the governing body decide to adopt the project. There is no review comment period time on the final EIR. As I mentioned, this is the obligation to issue the letters to public agencies ten days before. Authority by publishing and widely notifying the public of the availability of the document on April 18th and sending hard copies throughout the libraries and the Central Valley went above the requirement of CEQA.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Okay. Questions or comments?

Ms. Selby.

BOARD MEMBER SELBY: Thank you. Thank you very

much for your in-depth analysis and explanation of what's
going on. I was particularly --

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Sorry. Can people hear?

BOARD MEMBER SELBY: I was particularly concerned about the valley fever, having spent some time here and recognizing particularly children suffer from a lot of respiratory problems already here.

I just wondered -- I read a little bit about it and it seems that when you -- it gets worse when it gets wet, that the -- whatever it is in the dust, that when it gets wet, I don't know enough about this to know that if it's when it gets into the lungs is when it gets wet or when we wet it that the problem comes up. I wanted to ask you about that and just so I can do understand that a little bit better.

My second question on it has to do with it sounds like you're doing really good and careful work with the people who are working making sure that they're doing everything you can do to make sure they don't have this illness. And is there anything more just for the children who might be around the area that also we might be able to do?

ASSISTANT CHIEF COUNSEL ANDREW: On the issue of the wetness, I don't -- I'll look to my staff to see if they have any particular expertise on the issue.

My understanding of the cause is dust that's airborne. The purpose of wetting is to prevent it from even getting away. So it weighs it down so that it actually can't get into the air. So I think that's probably the answer on that issue. That's the whole purpose of wetting it down so it doesn't get airborne. That's the answer on that one.

As to the workers, we're adding some measures to make sure the workers are protected through this. As to non-workers through the implementation of this VARA agreement to make sure that there will be a complete net offset of zero of fugitive dust emissions -- not fugitive dust emissions, but particles that are airborne, be that through diesel particulate or fugitive dust, that will be fully offset to zero. So the change in condition between sitting here today and after the project is underway will be no change.

And that's something that we worked hard with the air district on to make sure we implement a net zero result for the air quality in the Central Valley to make sure that the high speed rail project will have significant air quality benefits when it's up and running.

But in the near term, while the construction is happening, the project is not adding any additional increment to the existing air in the Central Valley.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Mr. Hartnett.

VICE CHAIRPERSON HARTNETT: Thank you. I have a few questions on the process -- CEQA process as compared to the process that is separate that we have utilized for Board meetings and public comments at Board meetings. I want to see if I understand the distinction correctly as it relates to opportunity for review and comment on the final EIR.

Did I understand you correctly to say that as to the actual final EIR, there is certain publications, time period required, for that before it is handed to us for decision, and there is certain response time in writing through public agencies that is required to the extent public agencies have submitted comments? So thus far am I correct on that?

ASSISTANT CHIEF COUNSEL ANDREW: Well, as to publication for the Board's consideration, there is no requirement for that under CEQA. The Open Meetings Act requires that the Board receive materials. And that when the Board receive materials, they're available to the public and that copies of materials that the Board is considering at a meeting be available to the public at the meeting. And that has happened here. You received the documents here and copy of the EIR has also been outside as well.

VICE CHAIRPERSON HARTNETT: So even the distribution of the CEQA documents, it's not a statutory requirement for that for purposes of our decision today? The distribution of it was made in accordance with the normal meeting procedures, but not as a CEQA requirement; is that correct?

ASSISTANT CHIEF COUNSEL ANDREW: That's correct. We went actually beyond the requirements of both CEQA and Bagley-Keene, the Open Meetings Act, in terms of what we did in terms of making it widely available and publishing it 17 days before we posted it.

VICE CHAIRPERSON HARTNETT: And so in terms of at least the stakeholder requirements, when people talk about the period of time within which to be able to review and respond as they wish to as to the final EIR documents that actually the CEQA doesn't require that there be public comment on those documents before they're certified. CEQA doesn't in and of itself. That the purpose of the documents at least from a CEQA framework is if we certify it, it provides us the sufficient information for us to make decisions that arise from the CEQA documents; is that correct?

ASSISTANT CHIEF COUNSEL ANDREW: That's correct.

And there is no review and comment of public review and comment period time on the final EIR. It is for the

Board's consideration and information.

VICE CHAIRPERSON HARTNETT: And so we have met and exceeded -- we certainly have met the CEQA requirements in terms of the public involvement with respect to the final EIR. In terms of our -- the normal meeting requirements under State law unrelated to CEQA, we've met or exceeded the publication requirements of our agendas and information thus far; is that correct?

ASSISTANT CHIEF COUNSEL ANDREW: Yes. On both counts, yes.

VICE CHAIRPERSON HARTNETT: And in terms of people making public comment through our normal process, we had obviously quite a few people speak yesterday, many of whom have spoken to us before and who are quite familiar with our process of both speaking, that is making their points within the time allocated, often it's two minutes, but we had extra time of three minutes yesterday. And also there is a way for people to submit as it relates to our normal Board agendas information in writing in advance of the meeting or at the meeting itself. So we afforded people yesterday as much or more of what is required by the State process that we run our meetings by; is that correct?

ASSISTANT CHIEF COUNSEL ANDREW: That's correct.

I also just note that in the days leading up to when we --

and the time leading up to the time when we recessed and closed public comment last night, early in this day and the days leading up to that the Authority received numerous written comments and letters from various stakeholders and others.

VICE CHAIRPERSON HARTNETT: And we had a number of attorneys speak yesterday as well on behalf of groups. And of course, we regularly receive letters from attorneys making the points that they wish to make, that they understand they may not be able to make in two or three minutes in an oral presentation and are always careful to give us letters. And some of the individual speakers were speaking on behalf of groups that were also represented by one or more attorneys who also spoke and/or submitted written comments as well.

So it seemed to me that there was a reasonable and fair opportunity for people to address the issues that they wanted to bring to our attention either verbally or in writing yesterday.

And I applaud the Chair who rather than limit public comment to what was published as two minutes with discretion to increase or decrease it, depending on the volume, that from the get-go you expanded the period to three minutes. So people who had read the agenda would have known that they had the opportunity initially within

two minutes to make their remarks, but they actually had more time than that. I appreciate that you did that, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Thank you. Vice Chair Hartnett.

Other questions, comments on this point?

Just to underscore something that Vice Chair

Hartnett was just saying, Mr. Morales used to run

Caltrans. If Caltrans were doing a project and they had
to certify environmental documents after the draft, would
there have been any further public input into it?

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER MORALES: There's -- consistent with what Jim Andrew said, there is no requirement in CEQA for that. And typically there would not be.

As was just discussed, the publication of the documents and taking public comments is a function of the governance of this Authority, the effect the Authority and the Board which has to comply with the Open Meeting Act, not with the requirements of CEQA. So other both for State and local agencies that are not governed by a Board, they are not required to publish the final or take public comment on, other than in responding to the public agencies.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Okay. Other questions or

comments at this point?

Mr. Andrew, did you have other things to present to us?

ASSISTANT CHIEF COUNSEL ANDREW: I do not. I think we are moving onto the next agenda item. This was the staff response I think was the first agenda item for today. And I think the formal next agenda item is we move onto that and I can present that. I'll let you formally move us onto that new agenda.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: That would require me to have the agenda open and in front of me. So that's agenda Item 5.

And actually I think one thing that might be helpful to the public is if I could just take a moment and read a few sentences out of the briefing materials so that you can understand the context of what the Board is about to do.

Just it is important to note that the purpose of CEQA, which sometimes gets lost in all the procedural discussion, the purpose of CEQA is to ensure the public and government decision makers are informed and that the decision makers inform themselves through consideration of CEQA documents of the potential environmental consequences of a proposed governmental action.

In the case of the EIRs in particular, public

comment on the draft EIRs helps round out the information going to decision makers. The first step to the approval stage for the Board is to certify if it so chooses that the final EIR/EIS is adequate as an informational document for the Board about the environmental consequences of the project. So that will be the first consideration we have is to do the certification of the adequacy of the environmental documents.

The second and distinct step is for the Board to consider whether to approve the project in question in light of the environmental consequences disclosed in the certified document. This step also involves making written acknowledgements called findings about the environmental consequences that will flow from the approval and require mitigation to minimize those consequences.

In the case where you can't mitigate, then we would consider Findings and Statements of Overriding Considerations. The Findings Statement of Overriding Considerations and Mitigation Chart, called the Mitigation Monitoring Reporting Plan, are all included in the materials that the Board would consider.

So there will be two distinct steps. One is to consider a certification of the environmental documents as an adequate informational tool. And then the second would

be, in essence, to consider the approval of the project itself. So I thought that might be a useful guide for the public.

Let me look at counsel and just if I misstated that in any way, which I hope I didn't since I think I'm reading your words, please correct me at this point.

ASSISTANT CHIEF COUNSEL ANDREW: You only stole my thunder. But it was perfect.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Okay.

ASSISTANT CHIEF COUNSEL ANDREW: So I would direct the Board's attention to Draft Resolution

HSRA14-09, which should be in your Board materials and has been available on the website for a while. And copies have been available for the last couple of days out in the hallways.

And as the Chairman noted, this Resolution is required by CEQA. And I'll go through the -- technically the three components to it here in a moment for the Resolution. But in essence, it is the document by which the Board states that as an informational document, the final EIR is adequate to inform the Board of the potential consequences of a project, this project, if in the next vote you decide to approve one.

And it involves three steps. And you can see this on the bottom of the second page of the Resolution

and a continuation over to the third page of the Resolution. The first certification is that the document has been completed in compliance with CEQA. And the second is that the document that's before you -- and it is the final EIR that's here to my left or the Board's right which is the Volumes 1 through 6 of the final EIR and all the underlying supporting documentation. The second is that the final EIR that's before you has been presented to the Board members and reviewed by you and considered by you prior to the certification. And the third one is that the EIR reflects the Board's -- the Authority's independent judgment. I'll go through those in more detail.

The first one, distribution/certification of the EIR's compliance with CEQA. You may ask yourself how can I certify how do I do that? Is the document a perfect document in compliance with CEQA? And perfection is not the standard. There's a long history of case law. The goal is not perfection. It is a reasonable job to comply with the procedural reimbursement of CEQA and to evaluate as best as possible all the foreseeable impacts of a project that is being evaluated in the EIR. Perfection is not the standard. The standard is does it function as an informational document for decision-making purposes. And is it reasonable and feasible mitigation measures that

have been required.

And the staff's recommendation to you today is that the EIR does comply with CEQA.

On the second certification, the Board has been provided with the EIR that has been done in staff's opinion in terms of making a document available to the Board. It's here. As we stated in the materials that was provided to the Board obviously at various means, including notification on the website and sending paper copies of certain elements of the EIR and CDs containing all of the actual EIR documents.

And the third certification is required as far as regarding the independent judgment of the Authority. That the EIR -- it is not that you're not rubber stamping some consulted drafted document. Staff was involved intimately in the development of this document and does reflect the Authority's independent judgment. I think you've seen from the engagement of Ms. Gomez and Mr. McLoughlin that this Authority has been deeply involved in the development of this document.

And with that, I'll turn it back over to the Chair.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Thank you, Mr. Andrew. So before we entertain any motions on this, I would turn to my colleagues and just ask if there are questions for our

counsel or our staff on this document or on any points that Mr. Andrew just made about the three elements of the certification Resolution or any comments that members would care to make on this at this point.

Any questions or comments?

Vice Chair Hartnett.

VICE CHAIRPERSON HARTNETT: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I have reviewed the materials. And I want to make some comments on the materials on the final EIR. I think each of us brings certain experience with EIRs with us to this dais. And over probably the last more than 15 years, I have had regular occasion to review EIRs. And I bring that experience, my own personal experience, in rendering my judgment as to the adequacy of the materials and how they're presented.

And in a certain sense, I find our documents no different than any other EIR in terms of it covers that which requires covering. And whether it's a big project or small project, there's some basic elements to each of them. And while ours is more complicated due to the subject matter and the length, the geography so to speak, it still has to meet that which any other project has to meet.

And then looking at the materials, it does seem to me that we have been presented materials that have been

prepared in a way that does more than a reasonable job of complying with both the technical requirements that are required under CEQA and beyond that. I believe that CEQA documents are more than supportable in terms of how they've been prepared and the information that you provided and in the evaluations that have been done.

And obviously, we've had the opportunity to review the materials. And it isn't the first time we've seen lots of these things when it was published. This has been evolving for a significant period of time. So we're not novices at reviewing these materials. Some of the materials were new in the sense of they were updated. But by and large, you know, we have a long opportunity to take a look at these.

And included in Volume 6 of the letters that were omitted and that were brought up, you know, and I looked at every single one and all their responses. And the comments were, generally speaking, nothing new. But I'm very appreciative of the fact that people take the time to make the comments both in writing and in person at the meetings. But you know, there are common themes that we hear over the years that were reiterated. But so I think we've had a fair opportunity to review documents over time and hear from staff and to hear from an informed public. Not just at the meeting yesterday, but previously on

issues that are germane to this as well.

So should a motion be made to adopt the Resolution, I'm certainly in support of it. I think we really are set with these materials to be informed to make good decisions of our own independent judgment on those things that arise from this that faces today.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Mr. Frank.

BOARD MEMBER FRANK: Echoing and continuing the theme raised by the Vice Chair, I work with really countless environmental impact reports and environmental impact statements over the past 40 years. And based on that standard, I think the document that is before us is very thoughtfully and comprehensively done.

This process, this document has been underway since 2011 and as has been pointed out, actually the process itself started long before that back in 2005 as part of the program EIR. This has been a tiered process that CEQA and the law and the regulators strongly encourage be pursued. I think in that sense, it's a model of the process being done right away.

I also think the process has been open, transparent, and very inconclusive of the fact I think our staff -- there is a particular accommodation for the outreach in terms of the procedure going the extra mile beyond the four corners of CEQA's procedural requirements.

And I'm sure I speak for my colleagues and additionally wanted to thank really hundreds of people, property owners, stakeholders, and interested observers who participate in this process, either by providing written comments or oral testimony or both.

The last thing I pointed out is there was some discussion yesterday in the testimony that the document is quite lengthy and technical. And I think that is true. But I would have to remind ourselves this is similarly a very large and important project and complex project. And I think the Board and staff would be justified or criticized if we give it short shrift to the environmental analysis. In other words, this level of documentation and discussion is congruent with the complexity and importance of the project.

And finally, I would say that someone who values plain English I think as some of the technical appendices are slow going for me. But I think the basic documents were written in very accessible pros, which I think is particularly important in light of the second overarching requirement that CEQA, not just to inform the decision-makers, but to allow the more interested members of the public to participate in a very meaningful way in this process.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Thank you.

Ms. Schenk, have you raised your hand?
BOARD MEMBER SCHENK: Thank you.

First of all, I want to thank the staff and the public and my colleagues, the past and current and especially you, Mr. Chairman, for leading us through this tremendously complex and arduous process. I can't think of anyone else who could have done it better. So thank you.

When I first brought the notion of high speed rail to Governor Brown in 1981, I guess we were not only young but naive. We really thought that this spectacular state of California would lead the nation in adding high speed rail to our systems of transportation.

Well, I guess the seasons have come and gone.

Decades have come and gone. And while I was thought of as the mother of high speed rail, I guess I'm now the grandmother. But that's okay. I'm still here.

Other countries have built systems. In fact, many of them are on their second and third and even fourth generation. And here we are. But I don't want to dwell on the past and should we have done this sooner and should we have had this sooner. I want to sit here in Fresno and look to the future. The future of those young people who came before us both yesterday and in the past and the generation that they represent. And I feel a tremendous

obligation to them.

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So for the people who asked us to delay this yet again -- and I thought about it very seriously -- and you know, in the past I've been known to not agree with colleagues, to vote against certain proposals. But in reflecting deeply on this, I see no basis on which to delay any further.

The record of this process, as was pointed out, began not on April 18th, as some of the speakers would have us believe. It began years ago. The record has evolved. And you agree with Rick that the ability to read it has become much easier and the initial drafts were a little bit more technical, little bit hard to understand. The staff listen and wrote it in as plain English as possible. And while it looks voluminous sitting there and it is voluminous, for those who have insinuated that we have not read this, I tell you that you are wrong. have. And we've read your letters. We've read the responses. Did we memorize every part of it? No. But we did absorb the kind of information to allow us to make a very important decision today.

And the staff has recommended to this Board and the Board has in the past granted a lot more leeway, and as it should have, because of the enormity of the project. And the draft EIR/EIS scenario we gave far more time than

was required by law. And while some of us may still have a question here or a question there, they don't rise to the sufficiency to impose anymore delay. And so when the motion will be made, I with a very happy heart support that motion, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Thank you very much, Ms. Schenk.

Any other questions or comments at this point? Yes, Ms. Perez-Estolano.

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ-ESTOLANO: I do have some questions. And actually it was a year ago -- nice person reminded me it was a year ago that you were appointed and sworn into this Board here in Fresno April of last year. But the point is that in a year of being involved with this project, it has been important to me to raise questions and ensure transparency and to be clear about why we do what we're doing so that that is within the public domain.

So before I shared my opinions about the document and what we're about to do, I do have some questions.

In advance of today's action, I wanted to make a tour of the corridor. I thought it was very important to do that. So I did that along with a colleague. And it was important for me to experience the corridor because you get a different sense of what's happening on the

ground.

So there's a few things. One, in terms of the socio-economic disadvantaged communities, there is a lot of good things that we're doing. There was one particular project that was stunning to me in the community of Wasco. It's a public housing project. And perhaps I should have asked earlier, but it was something that was to me a glaring concern. And so I'd just like to ask about that project. What are we doing to assist that community about that particular one before I raise other questions.

ASSISTANT CHIEF COUNSEL ANDREW: On this one,
I'll turn it over to Ms. Gomez. It's something we have
considered in a substantial amount of detail. And Mr.
Gomez will comment.

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ-ESTOLANO: Just for perspective, I think this was a public housing project and it was of great concern to me to see young families next to -- I think it was a coal --

CENTRAL VALLEY REGIONAL DIRECTOR GOMEZ: A coal plant.

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ-ESTOLANO: Yeah.

CENTRAL VALLEY REGIONAL DIRECTOR GOMEZ: Within the city of Wasco, most of the residents live west of the current existing tracks. There is one Housing Authority that is left -- well, it's on the east side of the tracks.

So when we come through there with our project, one of the questions was will we further be dividing the Housing Authority from the rest of the city. We have been working with the City. The City along with the Housing Authority does have a solution. They have acquired property on the west side of the tracks for relocation of the Housing Authority. This will then help the Housing Authority in a sense. It will be on the same tracks where all the businesses are, the schools in the sense within the community.

And we are working with the City to assist them in helping getting the Housing Authority relocated as part of our mitigation efforts. We would have to mitigate in terms for noise and also in terms of the environmental justice. So we think that by assisting the city with a solution that they have already started, we will assist with that issue.

ASSISTANT CHIEF COUNSEL ANDREW: So to add a little more refinement on that, I think in essence what we've concluded is the EIR has its conclusion about that particular project, has mitigation for it to ensure impacts would be reduced across a couple of different disciplines, noise and other issues.

And I think what's been developed, which

Ms. Gomez said is a great result, is we can in essence and

CEQA allows mitigation measures to be swapped out after the project is approved, as long as the mitigation measure -- new mitigation measures done later is equivalent or better than the one you already have.

In essence, what's been worked out with the city of Wasco is, in essence, if it works itself out, we'll be able to swap out a mitigation measure of actually working with the City to move it, instead of doing sound walls and other things to keep it in place for no additional cost. So it's a result that allows a better result than the EIR came up with, which was the EIR did not conclude it was an issue to begin with. But this is a better result and won't cost any more money. That's what's being looked at.

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ-ESTOLANO: That's the kind of stuff that I'm excited that this is allowing us to do.

I come from a farm worker family, and I may not be a farmer, and I'm not a chemist. And I'm not an engineer. But it was actually -- it was very eye opening to see kinds of the activities, the moving of soils and the tilling of the fields and everything that's going on and think just like what's already there and the challenge that we face in terms of building this building in the midst of a lot of different conditions.

So what I'm excited about is that we can do this in the most environmentally responsible and sensitive way

and ameliorate the conditions of some folks significantly. And I'm thinking about the young folks, the young kids I saw there that have to live with these conditions. So I'm excited about the opportunity to improve their quality of life and for me to understand that by approving the CEQA document and by supporting everything that we've done to know that we have reached out to communities and to property owners and to neighborhoods and every organization that we can to hear their concerns, address their issues.

And I really want to say thank you to the team, to our staff as well as to the cities that we're working with and in partnership with them so that we can together do this project. So I don't want to get on my soap box. I just want to say going and spending time on that corridor really helped me appreciate what we're trying to do and the environment under which we're doing it.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Thank you.

Ms. Selby.

BOARD MEMBER SELBY: Mr. Chair, I was the colleague who was on that trip. And this is actually my third trip to Fresno, the Fresno area, in the last month and a half. And I want to focus on the Part C of the certification that that document reflects the Authority's independent judgment and analysis.

I have to say that I have received numerous briefings by various people from Tom Fellenz to Jim Andrew to Mark McLoughlin to try and get me to understand this document. And I'm highly appreciative of the amount of time. It took time sometimes on the weekends, I met with people. Sometimes after hours. Sometimes teleconferencing. And I really appreciate that. And I must say I feel very much that this -- the staff of the Authority owns this project. They get it. They are emotionally engaged in what it's all about. And they're doing their best to make that happen.

I want to thank Diana Gomez specifically for taking me around the project twice. She met me on two separate days to have me look at Madera to Fresno and then Fresno to Bakersfield. And it is eye opening. It is -- I think it's absolutely important to meet with them, to meet with them who are getting the properties mitigated. We met with one person who is moving from one spot to another, a barber who had been there for 30-plus years, and then we met with a gas station that may or may not be moving. And both of them, it seemed to me, were being treated well, that they understood the process and that they felt like they were being treated fairly. So that was great for me to see.

I want to finally just thank obviously the people

of the Central Valley who have been coming to these meetings. As my colleagues have said, for their passion obviously for the beautiful Central Valley and for spending the time to help inform this project. I'm convinced that this project would not be as good as it is and that the document that we're looking at today would not be as good as it is. But without all of the contributions of all of the people who have taken their time to add to it. So I thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Thank you, Ms. Selby. Vice Chair Richards.

VICE CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'll just make it short.

First of all, I would echo most of the comments by my colleagues. Over the years, I have been involved in a number of environmental impact reports and studies generally as an applicant.

The one thing I've come away with is generally the EIRs in the process don't change people's minds. So it's not without any expectation that the document itself didn't necessarily turn people who were opposed to the project and people who are in favor of it. But when you think about it, that's not really the role of the Environmental Impact Report and the process. The process is to ensure that we have adequately and according to

California law studied the environmental impacts of the project.

And it's clear to me at least from my experience and a number of others none as complex as this, none that has been under process as long as this, that this is head and shoulders beyond any that I have seen. And it ought to be because of the scope of this project.

But I particularly agree with my colleague,

Member Schenk. There is -- I can't imagine comments that

would be appropriate or would be expected -- perhaps they

would be appropriate -- but expected that by delaying this

process would cause a change in the environmental results

or the conclusions made in the document. And so with her,

I would -- if the motion is made, I would certainly

support moving forward with the certification of this

environmental report and the EIS. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Thank you.

I'm going to reserve comments for the next item. And before we entertain a motion on this, I just want to echo what my colleagues have said in thanking all the staff members, the consultants, Mr. Morales, the lead leader the staff, Ms. Gomez, you're the leader here in the Central Valley, all of the people who have worked on this, some of whom we have heard from. Many, many most of whom we have not.

And I would just say that given the comments that have just been recently made by my colleagues, I think what we've seen in this document is a very high degree of professionalism and you have our gratitude for that. So thank you.

At this point, I think comments have been made.

I'll entertain a motion on the Resolution before the Board for the certification of the California High Speed Rail Final Environmental Impact Report, Environmental Impact Statement for the Fresno to Bakersfield section.

BOARD MEMBER FRANK: Mr. Chairman, I would so move, specifically including each of the three specific certifications as contained on pages two and three on draft Resolution outlined by counsel.

VICE CHAIRPERSON HARTNETT: Second.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: It's been moved by Board Member Frank, seconded by Board Vice Chair Hartnett.

Please call the roll.

BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Ms. Schenk?

BOARD MEMBER SCHENK: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Vice Chair Richards?

VICE CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Yes.

BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Vice Chair Hartnett.

VICE CHAIRPERSON HARTNETT: Yes.

BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Ms. Perez-Estolano.

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ-ESTOLANO: Yes.

BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Mr. Frank.

BOARD MEMBER FRANK: Yes.

BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Ms. Selby?

BOARD MEMBER SELBY: Yes.

BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Chairman Richard?

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Yes.

Thank you.

Before we move to the next item, should we -- I guess the question is should we take a break now? The court reporter, for the record, gave us a thumbs up. We are good. The record will reflect that.

Mr. Andrew, did you want to make any comments before the next item on the adoption of the project Resolution itself?

ASSISTANT CHIEF COUNSEL ANDREW: No, I do not. You summarized the two step process, and we are now at step two.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: All right. Before we go on to that, Vice Chair Richards, do you want to -- you had some issues or concerns you wanted to add to this Resolution?

VICE CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

With regards to Resolution Number HSRA14-10, I would ask staff to amend that Resolution which we will act

on shortly to include the following changes:

The first change would be to add to the end of the fifth whereas clause the following: "And the Authority will not approve any construction south of 7th Standard Road without providing the city of Bakersfield with at least 60 days written notice."

And the second change to the Resolution with the approval of my colleagues would be to amend -- to address the valley fever and amend Exhibit A to require an additional required design feature for the construction safety and health plan in the Final Environmental Impact Report Section 3.11.6, the four items listed on page one of the staff response document dated May 7th, and which Jim recently reported to us in the previous presentation on the previous Resolution.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Okay. Thank you very much, Vice Chair Richards.

I think both of those address both the request by the city of Bakersfield and further elucidation of mitigation measures on valley fever and are responsive to questions.

Mr. Andrew, you want to make a statement?

ASSISTANT CHIEF COUNSEL ANDREW: Just briefly
just to remind the Board -- reiterate a little bit details
exactly what you're doing, what the Board is being

requested to do right now, which is approval of the project.

As the Chair mentioned earlier, part of that involves I guess I would call it sort of staring in the face of adopting the findings of what the impacts are of this particular project, the impacts of mitigation measures are in the EIR that you just certified. Those have been brought forth into the Resolution which are findings of fact where the Board is acknowledging the impacts of the project and the mitigation measures that through this Resolution will be required to mitigate those impacts.

This is a piece that comes from a CEQA document, but it is related to the approval itself. And I think what's important about that is that the EIR/EIS document goes all the way from the Fresno station to the Bakersfield station. The staff recommendation, as you've heard, is for approval of the project for now, just a 7th Standard Road in the outside of Bakersfield for the reasons I've been discussed over the past few days.

The CEQA findings that are part of this
Resolution are only making findings about that particular
part of the project. That's how the CEQA process works.
You are making findings about the impacts of the thing
that you are going to approve. So that's what the

findings actually contain.

And the second part is a project like this and many projects, not all impacts can be totally eliminated through the mitigation measures. So what CEQA requires is that the Board acknowledge remaining impacts that cannot be mitigated and then weigh and balance those impacts against the benefits that the project would produce and adopt a Statement of Overriding Considerations that for reasons the benefits -- those benefits override the impacts that cannot be mitigated because there is no feasible mitigation to mitigate those impacts.

You have to mitigate first where feasible. And if you cannot mitigate because it's not feasible or there is no technically available mitigation, CEQA says decision makers have to acknowledge those and specifically weigh and balance the benefits of the project against those remaining impacts.

That's what the Statement of Overriding

Considerations document -- Statement of Overriding

Consideration, which is part of the findings of Exhibit A

document which is Exhibit A to the Resolution and then

Exhibit B is the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting plan

that the Chair mentioned earlier, which is the -- although

the mitigation measures that are part of Exhibit A are

reiterated in sort of a tracking format to make sure that

they're not lost, that we have charts and columns about who's going to do it, when it's going to be done. This implementation tool so that the requirement of mitigation is not just a paper exercise that gets lost through the implementation of the project.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Thank you.

Just before we go on, I have comments I want to make. Just on this last point, these two items that Vice Chair Richards put forward here, are there any questions or concerns on that? They strike me as both highly appropriate.

Okay. With that, and having certified the Environmental Impact Report and the environmental documents, we now come to what is, in essence, a vote on the project itself. And I have a few comments that I'd like to make at this point.

First and foremost, people in the public life often spend a lot of time congratulating each other. I suppose the public gets weary of it. But I can't go any further without saying how profoundly honored I am to serve with this group of women and men. They're very serious people. They take their responsibilities seriously. I think you've seen that in terms of the diligence with which they've approached these very complex matters. Some of our newest members taking time out of

their lives to travel the entire alignment. It's just a wonderful group of people who are very public minded and I'm just honored to be a part of this.

Speaking of that, when you sit where we're sitting, you have the weight of public responsibility to make decisions that are going to have some impacts or effects on people's lives. And that's always a difficult thing, because I think most of us sit here and think that the construction of a high speed rail system in California which was called upon by the voters, called upon by the Legislature and the people of California is a good thing for the State. Most of us believe that. All of us sitting up here believe that.

But we are not blind to the fact that that cannot be done without having some effect on individual lives. And you know I have seen this firsthand. Like my colleagues, I've traveled throughout the valley. Ross Browning spoke yesterday. Mr. and Ms. Browning were very gracious in hosting me in front of their home in Kings County. Mr. Browning said, "Listen to this." And he stopped. And he said, "The quietness is why we moved here." They're facing a potential overpass that would have some -- could effect the economic value of their property and their lifestyle.

I have stood on Frank Oliveira's farm. Looked at

his cherry trees. And when he asked me the question of how am I going to be able to work both sides of this with the alignment coming through?

I have traveled with the Fukuda family and seen their son Aaron's home in the Ponderosa Ranch subdivision which would be impacted heavily with an alignment that comes through this.

I've stood in the milking barn of Sam Gasbar, second generation dairy man whose family works the dairy farm there.

I've stood at the edge of John Tos's property, the chief plaintiff in the lawsuit against us, and seen where the alignment would come.

You can't do this and meet these people and get to know them as human beings without feeling a great sense of responsibility for making a decision that might have some effect on people's lives. And it just comes with the territory and it's part and parcel of what we do here.

But at the same time, as was pointed out, we have to make a decision about whether or not there are larger superseding benefits and value that this decision would bring, not only to this community, but to the State as a whole.

And you know, in reflecting on that, let's consider a couple of things. We've got another

billionaire who just because he made a lot of money and was successful in business thinks he has a great idea for how the State wants to be organized, a measure to divide California into six separate States. Now, consider this. If that were to succeed, where we're sitting now in the Central Valley, the State of Central California that he would create would replace Mississippi as the poorest state in the union. It's a shocking thing to contemplate because of the tremendous wealth and success we have here in the agricultural sector, and yet poverty is rampant in this part of California.

We heard people yesterday talking about children in Hanford coming to school with inhalers. That's not because of high speed rail, because there is no high speed rail. That's because 21 percent of the children in the Central Valley have asthma because the air quality in this region is so poor that it violates federal standards and violates State standards. And something needs to be done about that.

We need to look at the future of the Central Valley on the course that we are on right now. According to the expert -- and I hear people say to us as well -- high speed rail is going to -- one person used the word destroy agriculture in the Central Valley. I would like to put things into perspective.

We are looking at across this 114 mile segment about 3,500 acres of agricultural lands that would be heavily effected. And I'd like that number to be as close to zero as possible.

Over the last 40 years, Mayor Swearengin tells us that the city of Fresno, not the county, but the city converted 50,000 acres of agricultural land to development. In the years between 2000 and 2008, the counties of Fresno and Kings converted 33,000 acres of land to development. That's almost ten times the amount of land that we're talking about for the high speed rail.

The experts predict between now and 2035, 173,000 acres of land farmland in the Central Valley will be converted to development. If we don't do anything else and present trends continue, and we're looking at over the next 40 years up to ten percent of the arable farmland in the Central Valley being lost.

Now, high speed rail is not going to counter all of that. But the opportunity to revitalize these cities, to create vibrant downtown areas that connect people's jobs and living areas is a great promise of high speed rail and something that I really believe in conjunction with far-sighted leaders such as we have here in the city of Fresno and in Palmdale and other communities, in which we're working with really look to revitalization of the

downtowns and the high speed rail can be a tool to do this.

The State passed Senate Bill 375 by Steinburg to require communities to coordinate land use and transit planning. I've been told by planners here in the valley that high speed rail is virtually the only tool -- not the principle tool, but virtually the only tool that they have to drive that kind of more vigorous downtown development.

So yes, there are going to be effects. Oh, and let me also mention the unemployment rate as we sit here is twice the State's average. The construction trades, it's 30 to 40 percent. The opportunity to connect our State is I think the greatest benefit that high speed rail can bring.

And I've actually quoted one of the things that I thought was most amazing was when Governor Brown was able to push through the California Legislature by one vote the, same margin by which we got through the California Legislature by one vote the State Water Project. At the end of that, he called in all his supporters and advisors and raised his glass and said, "Now we are truly one California." And that is something that's a promise that I think we're here to renew.

I just want to add one other point. And perhaps there is a personal aspect on this because I and my

colleagues have been called out on this. We live in a time when political discourse unfortunately gets polluted by the need to demonize people who are on the other side of issues that we have. It's a natural human tendency and I understand it.

And I also think that people who want to challenge the project for whatever reason would like to try to use as a tool for that undermining the legitimacy of what we do here. And frankly, I think the statements that have been made by some elected officials and others that we're jamming the process and lack credibility, when you look at the actual record of the length to which this organization has gone to be inconclusive and transparent. People can have different views on that. But I think the facts are pretty clear.

And in particular, I just want to comment on some of the statements that were made by officials from Kings County that said that in this process that somehow we had not been responsive and we had broken our promises and so forth. Now let's just review a little history. This document would have been before this Board several months ago, but I personally asked the Board to delay its release in the late spring and early summer of 2012 because we were trying at that point to see if there was a way to work with Kings County on issues that could be resolved.

And we knew that once the document was released, we were all constrained by the formal legal processes. I can't say that either our staff, our counsel, or our funding partners at the Federal Railroad Administration were thrilled about that. But we did. Unfortunately, it did not result in any kind of positive movement there.

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We did extend time. We doubled the time period that people had to comment on this. In June of 2013, Ms. Gomez, I, and several of the other technical staff went to Hanford for an all-afternoon meeting in Kings County. And at the time, Kings County was a litigant. They still are litigants against us. So I can't say that Mr. Fellenz, our outside counsel, and the Attorney General's Office and others were thrilled about the notion of the Board Chair sitting down in an open public meeting talking with people about issues that were subject of But we said, look, we think it's important to litigation. try to reach out and do this. And I remember standing there at the white board drawing pictures of I-5 and maps of Highway 99 and explaining to people exactly what the thinking was about why those corridors had, in fact, been rejected in the earlier environmental analysis. So I know we went through all those issues.

Today's, Kings County is not allowing us onto public lands -- not private lands, but public lands to do

soils testing or other things that would be important for us as we move forward with the project. That issue unfortunately is going to have to be resolved in court.

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So I reject the notion that this Board and its staff has not reached out to any part of this Central Valley in trying to move this project forward. fact, I just want to close with this. Sherlock Holmes had his famous story that was predicated on the clue about the dog who didn't bark. Let's talk about the people who did not appear yesterday to raise issues with what we're doing. I did not see State agencies like Fish and Wildlife or other departments of our natural resources agency come here and say you have not adequately considered these issues. You're leaving concerns out. did not see environmental groups come and say we have grave concerns about what you're doing. In fact, the American Lung Association came and said we basically support what you're doing. And with one possible exception, I did not see groups from the agricultural sector as we had frankly when we did with the Merced to Fresno EIR/EIS come in and say you've totally blew it and you missed the impacts you have on agriculture.

In fact, contrary, we were very gratified that some of the biggest agro businesses in the southern San Joaquin Valley came in and said they appreciated the

alignment decision. But also I remember hearing Ms. King say that they appreciated the fact that we had brought into this process the mitigation measures that were part of a settlement in the earlier alignment and that was going to have a beneficial impact on agriculture.

So here's a narrative that maybe you're not really seeing in the newspapers. That's no knock on any of our friends in the media. But I just want to point out. Yesterday somebody stood up and talked about the fact that in May of 2011 something happened and then it really misrepresented positions to the Board, et cetera, et cetera. I wasn't here then. Mr. Morales wasn't here then. Ms. Gomez wasn't here then. Mr. McLoughlin wasn't here then. Many of my colleagues weren't here then. So I don't know what happened then.

But I know what's happened in the two and a half years I've been on this Board. In the two and a half years I've been on this Board, we have come into the Central Valley, an area that will benefit more than any other part of this State from high speed rail, an area where there had been a lot of unhappiness up and down the valley, lack of information, inadequate communication, so forth. We settled -- resolved all four environmental lawsuits. Madera, Merced Counties and the respective farm bureaus. We settled and resolved environmental lawsuits

challenges in Chowchilla. We've resolved issues here in Fresno on Golden State Avenue and other places. South of Kings County and Wasco-Shafter, we have worked with the effected communities and come up with an alignment that works. Into Bakersfield, we are now working with the city of Bakersfield.

The story of high speed rail in the Central Valley is that over the last two years, I believe we've started to write the chapter of how you can bring a major infrastructure project to bear in the right way. Working with communities with sensitivity to their needs and listening to their concerns and then with highly professional people resolving those.

I would hope that we can still do that in the remaining parts of the valley. I have to tell you, I'm not sure there is anything that we can do that would be satisfactory there. I hope I'm wrong on that. But I think it's important as we go forward today to say two things. This will be a tremendous improvement to the valley and the benefits of this will tremendously outweigh the costs. And the second thing is that this organization is very serious about its public responsibilities.

We will continue to reach out to every citizen, every public official, every organization and try to make sure that this is done in the right way.

I'm sorry I went on longer than I intended to.

But this is the end of a two and a half year process. So with that, I'd entertain any other comments or questions from my colleagues or entertain a motion on the documents itself.

BOARD MEMBER FRANK: Just one quick comment as we move to the merits of this process.

Like my colleagues, I listened with great interest to informed and passionate testimony yesterday. But I confess, I was particularly taken by a couple of the people who testified. And they're both local students here. And in my day job, I work with students all the time. I'm particularly sensitive to their needs. If I got my notes right, one of the students from the local State university characterized high speed rail as, "the next natural progression for transportation in California." And another student referred to high speed rail as "a stepping stone to the future." I thought those were very thoughtful cogent comments and they resonated with me as I approach this decision.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Thank you.

Vice Chair Richards.

VICE CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Yes, thank you, Mr.

Chair. I would thank you for the comments.

I also was touched and certainly moved by a

couple of the comments from the students. But one is one that we have echoed over the last several years and here in the valley especially with the very often support of our Chair. But that was one of the students -- I think her name was Bianca Rodriguez. And what she said is something that's really important. And for all of us here in the valley, we understand this. She said that two years ago it was her intention to get her degree and leave. And now she sees a reason to stay because of high speed rail and other opportunities that it will bring with it.

For all of us who live here and for my colleagues who don't, we can tell you story after story after story over the last 25 or 30 years about how we had lost the best and brightest in the valley, leaving to other parts of this State and other parts of the country for better opportunities.

And so one of the things that I have always thought from the outset and that we have talked often to groups, high speed rail is in and of itself an amazing transportation system. But for a valley as large as ours with as much economic strife that we have and continue to live through, with unemployment far in excess of the rest of the State and the country, and with an entire economy that pretty much have lived on and continues to live on

the hopes and aspirations and successes of agriculture, we have consistently had the need to look for something else. That has not happened very successfully over the years and we'll continue to be talking about it.

But there are two things that have happened.

One, through development of which many of you know I have spent most of my adult life here and have participated in and that is removing land from agriculture and other purposes for urban sprawl. In the long term, that doesn't benefit any of us locally or as a State. What it doesn't do most of all is it does not benefit agriculture. Never has and never will. Because we are probably as a result of urban sprawl the greatest perpetrators of the laws of agricultural land and all the things that go along with it.

As the Chairman said, 173,000 acres over 2035. Agriculture can't afford that. We can't afford to lose the prime agricultural land that we've so readily taken over the last 35 years. That this combination with an opportunity to do with something with high speed rail that I was saying to the Chair of Engineering yesterday, you know, the project in and of itself is going to create jobs. And we know how important that is. It's going to have an economic benefit in the near term. We know how important that is.

But in the longer term, what I have constantly hoped for and encouraged people to think about is not what we're doing for this specific project, but what are we going to do to benefit the economy of the Central Valley for more than just the construction period. Because it is -- I've often thought it's just like Coca-Cola. As hard as Pepsi and other soft drink manufacturers have tried to exceed its success worldwide, when you're first out of the block, it's very difficult if you do your job to be beaten.

And that's what we have an opportunity to do here. We have an opportunity not just to be on the leading edge of constructing high speed rail, but learning how to develop it and learning how to make it better. And that's where organizations, institutions like Fresno State and the other universities and State universities up and down the valley are taking the benefit of adjusting curricula to provide the kinds of training for the young people coming up so there are opportunities here, not just to be involved perhaps with high speed rail and other technology, but to make it better. To be leaders in the movement of high speed rail across the state and across the states of the United States. So the opportunities here perhaps aren't akin to aviation in Southern California 50 years ago.

But it is the best hope that we've had as long as I've been here. And it's the best opportunity for us to share with agriculture. And the other parts of our economy, how we can, in fact, improve the Central Valley and quit being called the Appalachia of the west and quit -- what you said was frightening to me. I never even thought of it, Mr. Chairman. It's foolish to think we're going to break California into six states. But can you possibly imagine how this central part of California, as the most depressed state in the union, if that were to happen, how would we ever survive? We could no longer live off of the benefits of agriculture. Just wouldn't happen.

And I would only want to say we're talking about -- within the agriculture inventory in this four-county area, we're talking about less than one-tenth of one percent. I mean, I know one thing about agricultural people. Many of them are my friends, my associates, my colleagues. They're very knowledgeable in how to adjust to make things happen. That's what agriculture does. It's why you've been successful here. It's why you will continue to be successful. That's why together what we can do is we can build an economy in the central part of California that really does give us that opportunity to sit at the same table with a full-size

chair as the other economic parts of the states of California. It's why I have no difficulty other than I feel incredible pain for the people that this effects.

But I feel no difficulty, Mr. Chairman, in making the motion for the approval of Resolution HSRA14-10 California High Speed Train Fresno to Bakersfield Section, Adoption of the CEQA Findings and Fact and Statement of Overriding Conditions, Adoption of Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan and Approval of an Alignment in Station Location.

BOARD MEMBER SCHENK: I'll second that.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: That's been moved by Vice Chair Richards, seconded by Member Lynn Schenk.

And I'm assuming, Mr. Vice Chairman, that you mean to include the two other items that you previously described.

VICE CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Yes. Thank you, Mr.
18 Chair. As my proposed amendments.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: So as amended, the Resolution is before us. Would the secretary please call the roll?

BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Ms. Schenk?

BOARD MEMBER SCHENK: Yes.

BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Vice Chair Richards?

VICE CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Yes.

BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Vice Chair Hartnett? 1 2 VICE CHAIRPERSON HARTNETT: Yes. 3 BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Ms. Perez-Estolano? 4 BOARD MEMBER PEREZ-ESTOLANO: Yes. 5 BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Mr. Frank? 6 BOARD MEMBER FRANK: Yes. 7 BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Ms. Selby? 8 BOARD MEMBER SELBY: Yes. 9 BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Chairman Richards? 10 CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Yes. Thank you all very much for that. We do have --11 12 (Applause) 13 CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: We have two other items on 14 our agenda. I think at this point why don't we take a few 15 minute break, and then we'll come back and address those 16 last two items. Thank you. 17 (Whereupon a recess was taken.) CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: We have two other agenda 18 19 items for the Board. Item Number 7 is an amendment to the 20 financial advisory contract. 21 And Mr. Morales, would you like to introduce this item or is Mr. Fellenz going to do that? 22 23 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER MORALES: I can do that. These next two items I think are significant because they 24 25 really are reflective of now really moving forward with

this program. And helping us do that, the first one is for financial advisory we have an existing contract in place and we are asking for your approval to go out and conclude our financial advisory contract. It's significant in that the one we had place currently because over the next few years we are looking at a whole new stage of development of the program and the types of skills and advise we need from an advisor as we look at concession agreements and operating agreements at bringing in private investment into the program.

So the RFP reflects that. We use the procurement process to bring on the best resources that we can to help us achieve those goals and maximize the benefit for the State economically as we go forward and put together the program. So what we are asking is to extend the time of the existing contract with no additional funds and implement the procurement of the new contract, which would we look to have in place this fall.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Okay. Ms. Perez-Estolano, do you have a question? Or no.

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ-ESTOLANO: No, I did have one question. I was looking for clarification because I didn't see it written in the staff report. Is there an existing contract? There is a total, which has a total value. And we are essentially just extending the current

contract, but not extending that final value. So --

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER MORALES: That's correct.

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ-ESTOLANO: So we're only out an extra 90 days to allow us time to put an RFP out for -- either put an RFP out that would include the 30 percent requirement for small businesses?

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER MORALES: That is correct.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Okay. Other questions?

BOARD MEMBER SCHENK: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Ms. Schenk.

BOARD MEMBER SCHENK: Thank you.

Tom Umberg and I were involved years ago in the RFP for the first go round of this. And we had reached out to expertise in some of the other departments, General Services and Department of Finance, et cetera. And I had the conversation with Mr. Fellenz to make sure that as we are going forward that our staff reach out to the expertise that is available to us in other State agencies.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Mr. Morales.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER MORALES: Absolutely. We do currently work with Department of Finance, with all the State agencies, State Treasurer. We will continue to do that.

The types of concessions that we will be entering

into are pretty unique structures, so we do need extra advise. But we will certainly continue to draw on any and all resources within the state.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Okay. If there are no other questions, I'll entertain a motion for this Resolution for Item 7.

VICE CHAIRPERSON HARTNETT: Move adoption.

VICE CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Second.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: It's been moved by Vice

Chair Hartnett, seconded by Vice Chair Richard.

11 Secretary, please call the roll.

BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Ms. Schenk?

BOARD MEMBER SCHENK: Yes.

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BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Vice Chair Richards?

VICE CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Yes.

16 BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Vice Chair Hartnett?

VICE CHAIRPERSON HARTNETT: Yes.

18 BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Ms. Perez-Estolano?

BOARD MEMBER PEREZ-ESTOLANO: Yes.

BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Mr. Frank?

BOARD MEMBER FRANK: Yes.

BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Ms. Selby?

BOARD MEMBER SELBY: Yes.

BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Chair Richard?

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Yes.

Thank you. Okay. The last item is a very important one, which is the Memorandum of Understanding of the Agreement with the San Joaquin Valley Air Quality Management District. Mr. Morales.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER MORALES: Mr. Chairman, this item came up in comment yesterday.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Right.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER MORALES: We heard some discussion. It's a very important piece of this moving forward to this program, and really we see benefits approved. An important part of our effort to make sure that we see benefits approved in California generally and specifically here in the valley.

We have reached agreement with the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District to implement a mitigation program that will provide near-term and ongoing benefits to this region in terms of cleaner air. And it's consistent with the way we've approached other agreements versus the preservation of agriculture lands in Merced and Madera where we're working through local agencies through other agencies to implement their programs for these benefits. We're working with the local agencies to reinvent the wheel, but also to provide benefits that have been deemed priorities by the local agencies.

So what that will translate to here in the valley

will be investments in clean technology, things like replacement of diesel irrigation pumps with electric pumps, old tractors and farm equipment with clean equipment. It's being done as part of our mitigation. But it's important to note that it's -- again, these are investments in the valley, in this community that will provide cleaner air in the near term. And even though it's part of the mitigation related to construction benefits, certainly will go on beyond that construction period. And we've worked to develop this with the Air Pollution Control District. We will be funding their priorities consistent with the mitigation needs identified in the EIR.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Okay. I had one question on it, but I'm going to defer to my colleagues.

Mr. Frank.

BOARD MEMBER FRANK: I'm a strong supporter of this item. We've heard both yesterday in testimony, you Mr. Chair, mentioned it today, the profound air pollution and air quality challenges presented by the valley and this is a subject that I've been following for many years.

And point of fact, there are some seasons and for some conventional pollutants where the San Joaquin Valley is the absolute worst area in the nation, which is a very undistinguished distinction to have.

So I firmly believe that operational high speed rail will be part of the solution, not only here in the Central Valley, but across the State to improve air quality.

And I think we have a personal if not a legal obligation to make sure that during the construction phase we not make an already bad situation worse. So I think this is very welcome opportunity. And I want to thank our staff and thank the district and its staff for coming to this agreement, which I hope is part of a long-time cooperative and collaborative relationship as we go forward.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Okay. Any other questions?

I just had one. Mr. Dayton yesterday, as he often does, raised a provocative point, which is the overall governance of this. So my question for Mr.

Morales is -- it's late in the day. To put this simply, how do we make sure that doesn't turn into a slush fund that doesn't accomplish the purposes for which the money is being spent and in fact the dollars are tied to mitigation that Member Frank was just talking about? So what kind of governance and controls do we have on this?

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER MORALES: I'll let Jim

Andrew speak to some of the particulars. But the

implementation of this will be through a specific

agreement sited with the Air Pollution Control District that will lay out the criteria. We will have a specific agreement with the Air Pollution Control District to ensure we meet the requirement. We have an agreement with the Air Pollution Control District that identifies the types of expenditures that are eligible for this as well as tying it to the impacts as much as possible that were identified in the EIR so that, for instance, when they funded and provided by us replace diesel irrigation pumps, the intent is to have them in as close a proximity to the project as possible so that we see approximate benefits.

But, Jim, if you wanted to add anything

ASSISTANT CHIEF COUNSEL ANDREW: I think the comment yesterday talked about as a payment how are you going to deal with it by a payment. It is not a payment. You are being asked to authorize an up-to and no greater than value, which is to compensate the district for their actual cost of replacing the equipment to achieve the numerical offsets required to offset the emissions of the project and no more.

So it is a -- we have a series of very detailed and the first point drafted and will probably be signed within the next week to cover Construction Package 1A and 1B 50-page agreement with very detailed controls to ensure that the district who is spending the money and track

actual cost for the replacement pumps and equipment purchased and we match that on an ongoing quarterly basis the emission actually being emitted. So there is very tight controls to ensure what, one, what are the actual costs only. And we're matching the reductions of being achieved to the emissions that are actually being emitted.

So from a fiscal perspective, they're very tight controls. And the district gets millions and millions of dollars and spends millions a month to try improve air quality in the Central Valley through grant programs and has a long track record of audits on how they do this. And we're just going to essentially slip into that existing stream all those audits that have been looked at by the State and funding agencies. So from a controls perspective, we're paying actual cost of what it actually costs to achieve the reduction.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: I appreciate that point. This is my last question on it. I don't want to beat it to death. But respecting the fact that the APCD knows what's going on here in the valley, hypothetical, if they say, oh, we're going to do something in Los Banos at the west end of the valley because wind blows west to east and that's going to mitigate the impacts and our technical experts say that doesn't really help us make sure that we're achieving the zero net impact, what happens if there

is some disagreement between our technical people and the APCD over the efficacy of a particular metric?

ASSISTANT CHIEF COUNSEL ANDREW: Well, because of the way the San Joaquin Valley is the bottom of the bowl and these are -- for criteria pollutants that cause ozone and particular matter in the air. It's a basin-wide issue. It's in those bounds that would be --

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: If it's a VOC or nitrogen oxide in the basin somewhere, they're dealing with it, then we consider that good?

ASSISTANT CHIEF COUNSEL ANDREW: Right. And they are -- and they have been fabulously aggressive with us in a good way of protecting the air quality in the Central Valley. So I just want to go on record to thank them for -- I'm not sure thanking them is the right word. But acknowledging they take their job very, very seriously. And they have helped us improve on both of our environmental documents. And we look forward to continuing to rely on their technical expertise. They are the experts on this, and we really rely heavily on them.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: All right. Any other questions? If not, I'll entertain a motion.

VICE CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: I was just wondering how -- maybe I missed it. What's the genesis of the \$35 million number? How was that developed?

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER MORALES: Again, it's tied to mitigation in the EIR.

VICE CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: It was just on the mitigation schedule in the EIR, what the estimated costs of that mitigation would be?

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER MORALES: Actually, based on the need to offset certain amounts of emissions and the structure and what it will cost in order to do that.

ASSISTANT CHIEF COUNSEL ANDREW: So this is for the entire San Joaquin Valley air basin. So it covers Merced-Fresno, Fresno-Bakersfield, and portions of San Jose-Merced and Sacramento-Merced and

Bakersfield-Palmdale. It covers the whole air basin.

What we've done is an estimate of the emission. But all those components within the air basin, the emissions that will go out in the district has a dollar figure that it's sort of the target dollar figure. And historical actual cost has been lower than -- it's at \$9,000 a ton. So basically multiply the emissions times \$9,000 and got to a number a little bit under 35 million, and we just used the \$35 million number as a cap.

VICE CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Other questions? Okay.

Motion.

BOARD MEMBER SCHENK: So moved.

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BOARD MEMBER FRANK:
                                  Second.
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             CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Moved by Ms. Schenk,
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    seconded by Mr. Frank.
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             And Secretary please call the roll.
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             BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Ms. Schenk?
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             BOARD MEMBER SCHENK: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Vice Chair Richards?
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             VICE CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Vice Chair Hartnett?
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             VICE CHAIRPERSON HARTNETT: Yes.
             BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Ms. Perez-Estolano?
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             BOARD MEMBER PEREZ-ESTOLANO: Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Mr. Frank?
             BOARD MEMBER FRANK:
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                                  Yes.
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             BOARD CLERK NEIBEL:
                                  Ms. Selby?
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             BOARD MEMBER SELBY:
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             BOARD CLERK NEIBEL: Chairman Richard?
             CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Yes. Completes our agenda.
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             VICE CHAIRPERSON HARTNETT: Mr. Chair, I did have
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    one matter I wanted to bring up just as a disclosure item.
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    Something that I've asked our general counsel, Mr.
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    Fellenz, to do. I asked him just informally in my
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    capacity as Vice Chair.
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             As you know, the statutory authority upon which
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    they're appointed sets the term for the Chair of one year
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without term limits. But it just has -- our terms are fiscal year basis, at least as it relates to the Chair. And we have Board adopted policies and procedures that are not a matter of law, but those things we've decided to adopt. And in our current Board policies and procedures, which were last updated in I think early 2012, it sets a term limit for the Chair, meaning in terms of two successive years.

And I asked the general counsel to suggest some language for us to change that policy so that we would not have a fixed term limit for the Chair, and Vice Chair are also similarly limited. So that we would also not have a fixed term limit. And asked that that be brought to the Board for its consideration before -- at a meeting that would -- next month because your term would expire as Chair on July 1st. And I thought the Board should have an opportunity to consider -- no matter what your thoughts may be on it -- the Board Chair the opportunity to consider that issue.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Okay.

VICE CHAIRPERSON HARTNETT: I intentionally didn't bring it to you in advance. I thought I would surprise you with it.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Mission accomplished.

Okay. So just a request to the staff to bring a matter to

the Board for its consideration next month.

VICE CHAIRPERSON HARTNETT: Yes.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER MORALES: Mr. Chairman, staff will certainly be happy to prepare that. We'll add in a clause that says should you be elected President, there will be a succession plan.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: That's great. Okay. Well, I think now it is time to adjourn the meeting. So thank my colleagues and the staff for -- I know it was a lot of logistical work to bring everybody to Fresno, but this was the right place to address these issues.

So with that, we will stand adjourned. Thank you all very much.

(Whereupon the High Speed Rail Authority Board meeting recessed at 12:42 p.m.)

## CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, TIFFANY C. KRAFT, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California, and Registered Professional Reporter, do hereby certify:

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing hearing was reported in shorthand by me,
Tiffany C. Kraft, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the
State of California, and thereafter transcribed into
typewriting.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said hearing nor in any way interested in the outcome of said hearing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 13th day of May, 2014.

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